

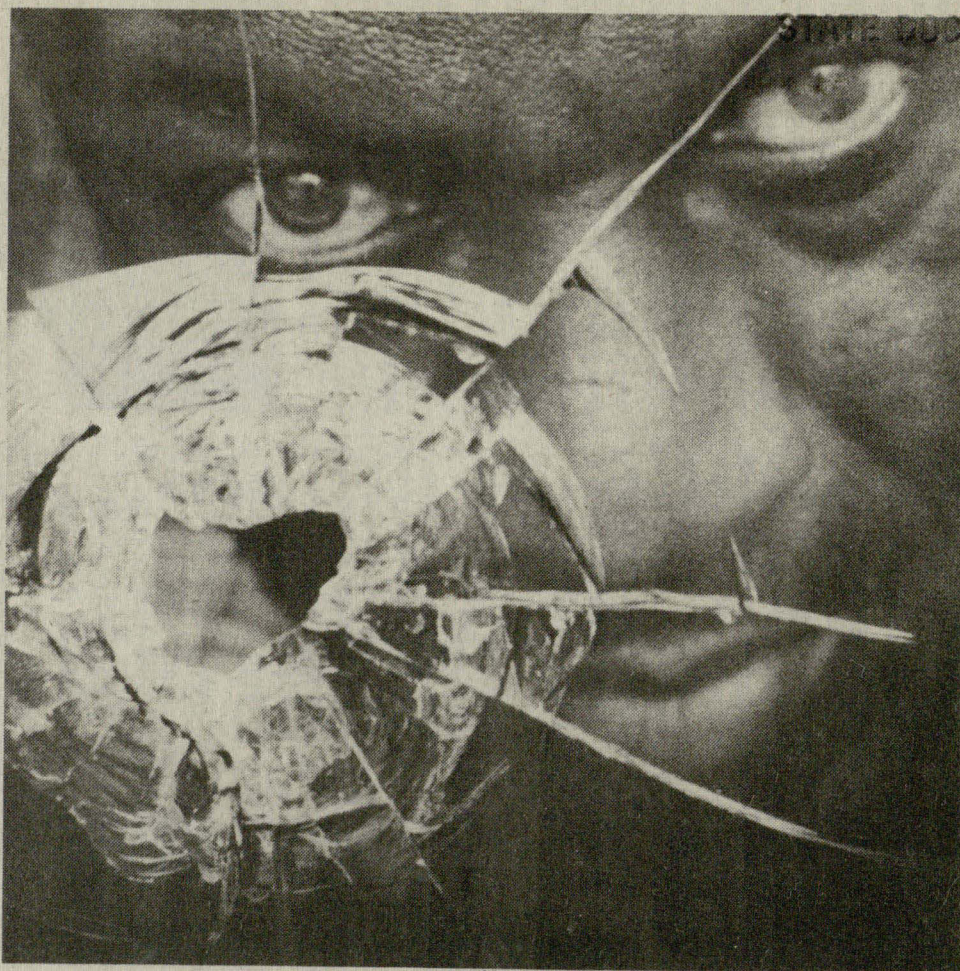
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# Criminal Justice Chronicle

The Newspaper of the South Carolina  
Criminal Justice Academy

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AUG 13 1986



## *Reign of Terror*

Columbia businessman Tom Johnson peers through a bullet hole left in his window by terrorists in the night. A volley of shots ripped into his home and critically wounded Johnson's grandson, a thirteen-year-old youth. Richland County Sheriff's deputies and SLED agents have been working on the terrorism case for some time. Attacks have burned down Johnson's place of business, destroyed his second house, and demolished three vehicles. Four suspects were arrested June 27. They were Johnson's son-in-law, Leroy "Shug" Jones Jr., the father of the wounded boy; Clatie Dock "Man" Frost; Nathaniel "Horsey" Rogers; and Willie Edward "Tic" Driver, all of Columbia. Frost was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. The other three were charged as accessories, and Jones was charged with conspiracy. The investigation is still in progress. (Photo by Win McNamee, courtesy of *The State*.)



# Criminal Justice Chronicle

The Newspaper of The South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy

Columbia, South Carolina

June, 1986

Vol. 1, Number 2



CONGESTION IN THE CAFETERIA is only one symptom of the growing problem of overcrowding at the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. The Academy has absolutely inadequate parking space, is forced to borrow barracks space, and has a backlog of 800 law enforcement officers waiting for admission. Governor Riley vetoed funds that would have begun to correct the problem. (Photo courtesy of the Academy.)

## Governor Kills Four Academy Appropriations

South Carolina Governor Richard W. Riley approved the state's proposed budget on June 18 but used his line-item veto power to cancel four appropriations for new construction at the Criminal Justice Academy.

The governor also vetoed the

Academy's request for state funds to finance general operations so that the present funding base -- a surcharge on criminal and traffic fines -- could be used for an expansion program to accommodate increased training demands in law enforcement.

The General Assembly overrode some of Riley's vetoes on June 19, but failed to override those affecting the Criminal Justice Academy.

The final version of the state appropriations bill gave the Academy \$3.7 million, all from the traditional surcharge on fines. The Law Enforcement Training Council had requested \$4.4 million in state funds and \$3.4 million from the surcharge. The \$3.4 million, which was included in the state bond bill, would have financed four major construction projects:

- Construction of a new cafeteria, \$2.8 million.
- Remodeling of the existing cafeteria into classroom space, \$160,000.
- Remodeling of the present kitchen into a print shop, \$95,500.
- Improvement of roads and extension of parking areas, \$339,000.

The requests went to the governor intact after initial approval by the Legislature, but Riley said they weren't feasible at this time. He also questioned the rationale of changing a previously approved source of funding for law enforcement training.

In approving the overall budget, with

(See GOVERNOR, Page 5)

## Academy Overcrowding Problem May Become Chronic Situation

Overcrowding is still a major problem at the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, and it apparently will remain so for some time to come.

Final versions of the 1986-87 state appropriations and bond bills, enacted in late June, do not reflect the seven-year construction plan that Academy officials developed to accommodate increased enrollment.

Meanwhile, existing facilities are overflowing.

From a practical standpoint, that means long cafeteria lines, crowded classrooms, and a struggle to provide dormitory beds for incoming classes. It also means a waiting list for training, according to Henry Wengrow, director of finance and legal counsel.

The Academy's kitchen was designed to feed 180 people at every meal, Wengrow said.

"We are presently feeding over 1,000

a day -- 250 at breakfast, 450 at lunch, and 300 at supper. The facility was actually designed to handle 200 students, and we have 350 in any training period.

"Naturally, this puts a strain on all the equipment. We cook in shifts. We start early and end late. The facilities simply weren't designed for that. Most food services would have 500 dishes for 500 meals. We don't even have room to store 500 dishes, and we have to recycle during meals."

Laundry services are located in the kitchen area, too. The dryers are breaking down, Wengrow said, and two stoves are inoperable.

The dormitory is equipped to sleep 285, leaving as many as 65 students to be housed elsewhere in some training periods.

Scheduling has become a problem, too, Wengrow said, because the influx of students has created serious demands

on classrooms and other training facilities, such as the driving and firing ranges.

(See CROWDING, Page 4)

### SCLEOA Sets Annual Meeting For Charleston

The annual retraining conference of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers Association (SCLEOA) will be held in Charleston August 3-6.

The conference will be conducted at the Francis Marion Hotel but details of the sessions had not been finalized at press time for this edition.

Highlights of the conference will be presented in the August issue of *Criminal Justice Chronicle*.

## Pornography Crackdown On Here As Officers Test Obscenity Law

Law enforcement officers in at least a dozen South Carolina counties are cracking down on the sale and rental of X-rated video tapes and magazines.

It is the first broad enforcement sweep in the state since 1978, when the General Assembly passed an anti-obscenity law based on U.S. Supreme Court guidelines.

Sheriffs, police chiefs and solicitors around the state are breaking new ground under the largely untried statute, which attempts to define obscenity by

community standards. But citizens are divided on what those standards are, according to a recent survey of the counties that have attempted to set limits on adult reading and viewing materials.

The *State* newspaper found law enforcement squeezed between citizens who want explicit sexual materials off the shelves of local stores and video shops, and others who believe people who want to read and view those materials in the privacy of their homes have a constitutional right to do it.

The most widely publicized crackdown has been in Richland County, where Sheriff Frank Powell is waiting for a court ruling to determine whether he can prosecute the purveyors of X-rated tapes and a sex magazine purchased in late April.

Powell had hoped the materials would become ammunition in a test case to determine what is and what isn't obscene, by having a jury define community standards. But while most of the materials seized came from ordinary

video shops, Powell ran up against a 1981 restraining order prohibiting such seizures from sex shops.

On June 27, Circuit Judge Marion Kinon ruled that Powell was still bound by the 1981 order, which prohibited arrests in adult bookstores without a judge's decision that the matter on sale was obscene.

"If we are still under a restraining order involving those three book stores, we can't very well go after others.

(See CRACKDOWN, Page 5)



## Academy Gets IAI's Award For Excellence

The S.C. Criminal Justice Academy is the recipient of this year's "Award of Excellence" for its achievements in criminal identification and forensic science.

The award, sponsored by the South Carolina Electric and Gas Co., was presented May 17 at Hickory Knob State Park as part of the annual training conference of the S.C. Chapter of the International Association of Identification.

The award is given annually to a law enforcement agency in the state for outstanding work in the fields of criminal identification and forensic science.

# Four Suspects Held In Shooting Of Edgefield Police Patrolman

Edgefield County authorities are holding four suspects in connection of the shooting of a town police officer June 17.

The shooting occurred at approximately 9:30 p.m., as Officer Joseph A. Mims Jr. of the Edgefield Police Department investigated a suspicious car, and one of the occupants of the car opened fire.

County Sheriff Raymond "Billy" Parker said the four would face charges of assault and battery with intent to kill. He identified the suspects as Nathaniel Morgan, 21, of Greenville; a juvenile identified as Morgan's girl friend; Joel Reese, 29, of Greenville; and Rico Winters, 26, of Aiken.

Mims said the incident occurred during what had been, to that point, a routine patrol. He said he saw a light-colored car speed down a dirt road near B.L. Mims Lumber Co., an Edgefield business owned by his cousin. "I went down to investigate. It was a suspicious vehicle," he said. Mims was unaware at that time that the car matched the description of a vehicle used in an Aiken robbery earlier that day.

When Mims arrived at the car, he said, one of the occupants called for help and said that someone had tried to hijack the car, then fled into the nearby woods.

Officer Mims checked the woods, and, finding no one, decided to radio for assistance. While he was on his squad car radio, an occupant of the car opened fire, striking him in the head, neck, and arms.

"Somehow or other," the officer said, "I laid down in the seat, and after he had shot all his bullets, I jumped out on the passenger's side and fired six times, busting the back window, a head rest, a tire, and hitting the girl in the head."

The occupants of the car then fled into the nearby woods and swamp, Mims said.

Sheriff Parker said the search for the shooting suspects continued until the morning of June 18, and involved at least 50 officers of the State Law Enforcement Division and nearby law enforcement agencies, who used bloodhounds and a helicopter.

After the fugitives were apprehended, Morgan was charged with armed robbery by the Aiken County Sheriff's Department in connection with the robbery of a man about three miles outside of Aiken. The robbery occurred about 30 minutes before the shooting in Edgefield.

The girl was treated for a superficial

head wound at Edgefield County Hospital before being jailed.

Mims was released from the hospital at about noon on the day after the shooting, after treatment for his gunshot wounds.

Officer Mims had been on the Edgefield police force for two months. He was described by Police Chief M.L. Ryans as "a damn good patrolman."

Ryans said Mims was "doing what he was supposed to do" at the time of the shooting. "Like they tell you at the (Criminal Justice) Academy," he said, "there ain't no such thing as a routine stop."

## Wreck Ends Cheraw Chase At Roadblock

A Marlboro County youth was injured June 14 in a three-car collision that occurred when he tried to run a roadblock near Cheraw in a stolen car.

Robert Charles Tyner, 17, was fleeing state troopers at about 85 miles an hour when he struck the left front of a sheriff's department car and the rear of a Cheraw police car.

The youth was treated at a local hospital and released. He was charged with failure to stop for a blue light and siren, reckless driving, and driving under suspension. Trooper James Morris said Tyner will be extradited to North Carolina to face a car theft charge. The vehicle he was driving was stolen in Hickory, N.C.

The accident was the fourth in recent weeks involving high-speed chases in South Carolina.

The S.C. Criminal Justice Academy is working on a formulation of national policy for such high speed pursuits. The project is funded by a federal grant.

## House Bill Would Require Pay-Backs From 'Quitters'

The next session of the South Carolina General Assembly is expected to consider a bill which would require ex-law enforcement officers to reimburse local police agencies for training costs if the officers resign their positions within 24 months of graduation from the S.C. Criminal Justice Academy.

Unless an officer resigns for health reasons "verified by a licensed physician," he would have to re-pay his local agency on a *pro-rata* basis.

The bill, H. 3737, was introduced on March 14 in the House of Representatives by Democratic Rep. Derial Ogburn, who was elected from District 51 for Keshaw, Chesterfield and Lancaster counties. The bill was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee, but it had not yet been reported out when the 1986 session of the Legislature ended.

The bill demands reimbursement of

"all costs incurred as a result of training," including salary monies paid to an officer while he was attending the Academy.

It costs the Academy \$2,120 to train a single officer. State law requires Academy training for all law enforcement officers who are authorized to carry a weapon.

The major purpose of the bill is to discourage turnover in local law enforcement agencies. The measure was also intended to reduce financial losses incurred by the taxpayers when Academy-trained officers resign their jobs.

For every resignation, a vacancy occurs, and state law requires the person who fills it to be trained in basic law enforcement skills, legal allowances and restrictions for arresting officers, special types of crime and investigations, and procedural tactics.

# Academy's Personnel Working On National Training Standards

Personnel at the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy are working on a set of national standards for basic law enforcement courses.

The study is being coordinated by Bruce Carter, director of Standards and Instructor Certification for the Academy, who is working with police training facility directors nationwide.

Deadline for the study's completion is next year, and the results of the national survey and certification study will be submitted to NASDLET (National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training).

Academy Director John A. O'Leary, who is also NASDLET president, appointed Carter to work with the organization's project chairman, Bob Bing, executive director of the Colorado Law Enforcement Academy.

"Basically, this would amount to an instructor certification program nationwide, whereby all instructors of certain police courses would be required to meet specific standards before being allowed to teach," Carter said.

Development of the certification program is not without its problems, Carter

said, and these must be ironed out first if the idea is to work. Though there is general acceptance of the need for national standards, the matter of specific areas to be standardized will not be settled easily, he said.

Carter said that educational backgrounds, prior law enforcement experience, and teaching experience are key issues to be resolved before a definite set of standards can be developed.

Carter said the standards obviously could not be applied across the board to all police subject matters — especially instruction dealing with basic skill areas such as defensive driving, firearms, and similar courses.

"But, the standards will work well with certain specific police subjects, such as transportation of prisoners, domestic violence and patrol procedures," Carter said.

Carter said that the idea of instructor certification is not new. A similar program was developed nearly two years ago for four Southern states (South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida). The four-state agreement

essentially amounted to a mini-certification plan whereby instructors would be allowed to teach in any of those states on a guest lecturer basis without any conflict over educational backgrounds or other criteria.

In addition to developing certification standards, Carter said state training directors will be surveyed to determine the various types of standards in other states.

"For instance, some states such as Georgia and North Carolina have regional approaches to training instructors," Carter said. "Regional training facilities in a state have unique standards, and some related problems that may not be felt by states like South Carolina which has one centralized training location."

Carter said some states allow certification of instructors by directors of training facilities, while other states require certification from only one specific office or agency.

He said an instructor certification program will eliminate these differences and will set up one set of standards for all police training instructors.

## Annual Sheriffs' Meeting Slated In Myrtle Beach

The annual conference of the South Carolina Sheriffs' Association will be held in Myrtle Beach July 13-15.

The conference will be hosted at the Sand Dunes Resort Hotel and will feature a variety of educational and retraining sessions ranging from updates on a number of legal issues to a review of new programs for law enforcement agencies.

Monday's session (July 14) include presentations by representatives of USC's College of Criminal Justice, the S.C. Arson Task Force, the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Programs, the S.C. Attorney General's Office, and the S.C. Criminal Justice Academy.

An awards banquet will be held Monday night.

The Tuesday session will be devoted to a general business meeting for the membership.



# Helmick Girl's Tragic Murder Creates Serious Family Crisis

A year after the abduction and murder of 9-year-old Debra May Helmick, her family is struggling unsuccessfully with her loss.



**DEBRA HELMICK**  
Murder Tragedy Doubles

The little girl was snatched from the front yard of her home near Ft. Jackson on June 14, 1985. She was playing in the grass with a little brother when a bearded man grabbed her and drove away. Seven days later, her body was found near Gilbert in Lexington County. Her accused killer, in a macabre telephone call, told the family of Shari Smith, another murder victim, where Debra's body could be found.

The Helmicks were innocent victims of a reign of terror that gripped Richland and Lexington counties last summer. Debra May was one of two young girls kidnapped in broad daylight and later found dead.

Authorities believe the killer -- and the caller -- was Larry Gene Bell, a Lexington County electrician, who was convicted and sentenced to death earlier this year for the other murder, that of Sharon Faye "Shari" Smith, 17.

Like the Helmick child, Miss Smith was taken from the driveway of her home in May, 1985. Four days later, the killer's telephone call led to her body.

John A. O'Leary, executive director of the S.C. Criminal Justice Academy, is among volunteers on a fund-raising committee to assist Sherwood and Debra Helmick, the little girl's parents.

Sherwood Helmick entered Charter Rivers Hospital in June to battle a drinking problem that developed after Debra May died. The hospital gave him a two-week "scholarship," but the additional two weeks of treatment he was expected to need are priced at \$2,800 a week.

Mrs. Helmick had to give up her job as a waitress to participate in her husband's therapy, and to care for their 5-year-old son -- who still wakes up screaming at night, and won't go even

Bell is scheduled for trial in October for the Helmick slaying, and 11th Circuit Solicitor Donald V. Myers has said he plans again to seek the death penalty.

Meanwhile, the Helmick family continues to suffer, and several people connected with the criminal justice system in South Carolina are among those trying to help them.

to the bathroom alone, dreadful that he, too, will be taken away and killed.

By mid-June, the family car, which Mrs. Helmick needs to visit Charter Rivers, was on the verge of repossession, as was the Helmicks' mobile home. They had no income, although Sherwood Helmick has been promised a job if he completed the alcoholism treatment successfully.

Others working with O'Leary to help the Helmicks are Ray Rossi, statewide president of Citizens Against Violent Crime and the father of a murder victim; Lorenza Matthews of the Criminal Justice Academy; Lexington County lawyer Tom Turnipseed, a former state senator; Ammie Murray, president of the state Democratic Women's Council; and Bob Rightsell, director of the Victim Witness Program in Solicitor Myers' office.

The Helmicks are entitled to a little more than \$250 from the Victim Witness Program, Rightsell said, but their expenses far exceed that amount.

Donations may be made to the Debra May Helmick Family Fund, First Federal of South Carolina, 7001 Parkland Road, Columbia, S.C. 29225.

## 'Teleconferences' Let Academy Benefit From ETV Techniques

South Carolina has one of the best educational television networks in the country, and law enforcement is taking advantage of this technology.

"Teleconferencing" is the newest word in training innovations for the criminal justice community. It simply is a means of presenting live programming statewide through microwave transmissions to various locations where viewers can participate by asking questions or making comments.

The first of many training seminars utilizing teleconferencing occurred May 15 when the S.C. Criminal Justice Academy and the S.C. Educational Network presented a six-hour live program to magistrates statewide on DUI issues.

The "talk-back" television presentation was the academy's first experience with training that utilizes a large-scale, statewide seminar, but academy officials say it won't be the last.

William C. Gibson, director of training for the academy, said the mag-

istrates' teleconferencing session was very successful, and he said the academy is considering additional teleconferencing seminars on a variety of issues.

"At present, we're evaluating the first teleconferencing program. We're looking at strengths and weaknesses, but I think it's safe to say that we will be doing more," Gibson said.

Gibson said the teleconferencing session is not new to ETV, but it's the first venture for the Academy.

"The teleconferencing idea is not free," Gibson said, "but we believe that the cost is worth it."

Gibson said the benefits of teleconferencing are tremendous. "They cut back on travel and costs, and the sessions can cover many subjects while reaching a number of areas in the state at the same time," he said.

"There even are plans underway to extend the teleconferencing setup to include a national program with hookups in all 50 states," Gibson said.

He said the concept of using teleconferencing by microwave transmissions is attracting many clients, including hotel chains which already have satellite dishes capable of picking up the programs.

"These types of programs can be a big selling point for hotels that want to host conventions and seminars, so the potential is great from many aspects," Gibson said.

The teleconferencing seminar was funded by a grant from the Governor's Office of Public Safety Programs, and Gibson said officials from that agency provided assistance with some technical expertise as well as financial help.

He said the Academy's first venture into teleconferencing with the

magistrates' seminar was successful because of the energetic assistance of a number of key Academy personnel, including Robbie Milam, who served as program coordinator.

Other participants were Jim Kirby, Henry Wengrow, Richland County Magistrate Mike Davis, T. Jeff Boyd of the Office of Court Administration, State Highway Department assistant legal counsel Bill Todd, and Lt. John Betsel of the Highway Patrol.

The program originated at ETV headquarters in Columbia and was picked up at 15 sites around the state, primarily at TEC centers. More than 300 magistrates and other criminal justice officials took part in the program.

Topics for the magistrates' seminar included subjects on enforcement and courtroom procedure.

The session was produced for ETV by Charlotte Harris and directed by Dave Smalley. Ken Nickerton served as director of the teleconferencing design group for ETV.

## McCormick Sheriff Barred From Handling Public Funds

McCormick County Sheriff J.E. "Jimmy" Gable agreed in mid-June to a court order barring him from accepting public funds in the form of legal judgments and fines, at least until the county grand jury considers allegations that he has handled such money improperly in the past.

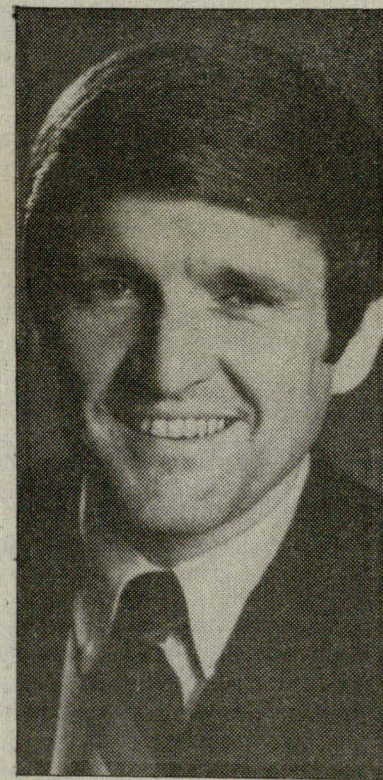
Fifth Circuit Solicitor James Anders sought the court order after an investigation by the State Law Enforcement Division showed Gable had allowed public money to accumulate in his office without turning it in to the appropriate state and county agencies.

Anders is handling the case for 11th Circuit Solicitor Donald V. Myers,

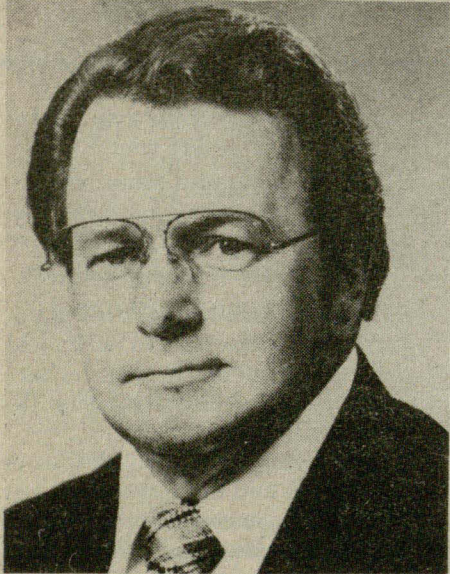
whose circuit includes McCormick County. Myers asked to be relieved of the case because of his close association with law enforcement officers in his circuit.

Sheriff Gable has declined comment on the court order or on allegations that his office mishandled funds, including a \$2,400 legal judgment that SLED investigators said was retained by Gable's office.

Until the matter is resolved, the McCormick County treasurer will collect and administer public money that would normally be handled by the sheriff.



**JOHN O'LEARY**  
An Attempt To Help



**BILL GIBSON**  
Originates 'Teleconferences'



## SLED Probe Says Deputy's Shot Justified

The State Law Enforcement Division has determined that a Richland County sheriff's deputy, now facing trial for murder, apparently thought a gun was being drawn on him when he shot and killed a citizen last December.

Deputy Danny Johnson is scheduled for trial in July for the slaying of Alex Brailsford, 45, during an attempt to serve an arrest warrant on the victim's son at the Brailsfords' Gadsden home.

In a preliminary hearing on the case at the Richland County Judicial Center on June 18, SLED Agent Sam Frierson testified that the formal investigation of the shooting "found nothing that would dispute what Deputy Johnson said."

Johnson was one of two sheriff's deputies who went to the Brailsford home to serve an arrest warrant on Ricky Brailsford.

Johnson said Alex Brailsford and his wife tried to block the deputies, and Brailsford then went into a rear bedroom and told the officers, "I've got something for you."

"He went behind the bed, crouched down and came up in a pivoting motion," Frierson testified at the preliminary hearing. "As Mr. Brailsford turned in a pivoting motion, Deputy Johnson fired his weapon."

Brailsford then sat down on the edge of the bed and said, "Man, you shot me." Then he fell over dead.

A shot gun was found in the closet of the bedroom and a .38 caliber revolver was found in a briefcase, also in the closet. Neither weapon was near the bed, but Frierson said the SLED investigation indicated no reason for Johnson to believe anything but that he and his partner were in danger of being shot.

## Mount Pleasant Audit Finds No Criminal Intent

The police department and municipal court at Mount Pleasant have revised their handling of traffic tickets and court evidence after an investigation by the State Law Enforcement Division.

SLED found that no one profited from the poor management and inadequate bookkeeping practices discovered by investigators.

Mount Pleasant Mayor Richard L. Jones requested the SLED procedural audit.

Sixteenth Circuit Solicitor William L. Ferguson, who was named a special prosecutor in the case, announced in May there would be no prosecutions. He said the irregularities stemmed from honest error, and not criminal intent.

Ferguson made that announcement after reviewing the investigative file with SLED Agents Chad Caldwell and Mickey Whatley. Ferguson said he also spoke with legal counsel for the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, which was affected by the lack of uniformity in traffic tickets issued by the Mount Pleasant Police Department.

"I am of the opinion that prosecution is not warranted, and therefore prosecution will not be sought in this matter," the solicitor said.



REPAIRS, REMODELING, AND RE-LANDSCAPING at the J.P. Strom Building, the Academy's main building, have just been finished. The work included elimination of the traffic circle, installation of underground drainage, planting of trees and shrubs, creation of landscaped berms to accent the entranceway, and sidewalk beautification. (Photo courtesy of the Academy.)

## Renovations Now Completed On Academy's Main Building

The South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy recently completed renovations to the front of the J.P. Strom Building, including extensive landscaping and elimination of the familiar traffic circle.

Changes were necessitated by pending closure of one of the Academy's entrances off Broad River Road. Eliminating the traffic circle required installation of underground drainage to protect newly resurfaced pavement.

The renovation has included planting

of trees and shrubs, creation of landscaped berms to accent the entrance to the Academy, and the beautification of sidewalk areas, including planters and

benches to provide casual meeting areas for students and staff.

In about four years, the trees in front are expected to be large enough to shade the walkway, providing an atmosphere to enhance student breaks and other social activities.

The landscapers have indicated the trees will go through several stress

periods, in which they will drop leaves, before their growth is established. This is a normal aspect of extensive landscaping, the gardeners said.

The renovations uncovered a previously undetected problem -- an underground lake that complicated the construction work.

John A. O'Leary, director of the Academy, said he was both glad and sad about the discovery of the "the Big Puddle."

"Now we can get rid of it," O'Leary said, "but I have to wonder about how long we've been sinking into it, and I have to wonder what it's done to our building."

"And I have to feel sorry for the contractor," O'Leary said. "If he goes broke on this job, he'll be the third contractor we've lost since we decided to build here."

The work was completed with no further problems, however.

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## Crowding

(Continued from Page One)

It boils down to mandatory training for all types of officers who have the authority to carry guns and make arrests, Wengrow said.

The training needs have been affected by turnover on the local level; by new court rulings requiring overtime for law enforcement personnel -- a requirement that is causing some agencies to hire more people; by a court settlement requiring training for corrections personnel; and by increases in statewide levels of law enforcement, he said.

The Academy's original presentation to the state Budget and Control Board last year projected 86,000 student-days would be required in 1986 to train law

enforcement personnel whose attendance at the Academy was mandated by state laws and court decisions.

Demands on the Academy were expected to increase to 123,000 student-days a year in 1989-90, leveling off at 120,000 between 1990 and 1992.

The Academy was originally established to provide basic training for law enforcement officers in local police and sheriff's departments. Training needs were estimated at 10 basic courses a year for 50 students at a time.

But in recent years, court decisions and legislative changes have increased the numbers and types of officers to be trained. The Academy now is required to provide jail training, court security training, and training for state arson investigators, pyrotechnics officers, animal

control and refuse personnel, and even some school crossing guards.

The Academy also trains officers for Parks, Recreation and Tourism, forestry personnel, game officers, reserve officers, magistrates and city judges.

The new state budget does allow for corrections personnel to be trained by the Department of Corrections, but that may mean a decrease of only 15,000 student-days.

"We recognize that South Carolina's 46 counties and more than 1300 towns, cities and agencies must have trained and certified law enforcement officers," Wengrow said. "In today's litigious society, just a few poorly trained officers could cost more than the annual increases that are necessary to provide their training."



# Crackdown Hits Porno Purveyors

(Continued from Page One)

Powell said. "If we can't tell those stores what they are selling is obscene, we can't tell anybody else.

"The interesting thing is that the case we made in '81 went all the way to the

## Governor Axes Four Academy Appropriations

(Continued from Page One)

the exception of vetoed line items, Riley endorsed the withdrawal of personnel from the South Carolina Department of Corrections from the Criminal Justice Academy. Corrections had earlier offered to withdraw its students and train them separately, in an effort to relieve overcrowded conditions at the Academy.

But the Governor used the Corrections candidates' withdrawal as his rationale for denying the appropriations requests. "With the removal of the correctional officer trainees," he said, "the existing cafeteria and kitchen should be sufficient to meet the demands of the remainder of the criminal justice trainees until such time as a comprehensive demand analysis can be undertaken."

Presently, the Academy has a backlog of over 400 prospective students seeking admission to be trained as police officers.

The Governor said the \$339,500 for improvement of roads and parking facilities is included in the general bond bill. Funds provided for in the bond bill are not available until the bonds are sold. "This item," Riley said, "while sorely needed to improve the site, could be delayed if necessary."

Riley expressed reluctance to admit the Academy to participation in the state's General Fund. "The source of funding for the Law Enforcement Training Council," he said "...is revenues from fines and forfeitures levied on criminal and traffic violations. Although not prohibited by law, any appropriation from the General Fund or bond authorization would be a departure from the intent of the law and would entail a significant policy change."

The South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy is currently supported by a surcharge levied on fines for criminal and motor vehicle transgressions. Income from these fines supports the training program as far as operating costs go, but it provides nothing for expansion or for improvements, according to Henry Wengrow, the Academy's legal counsel and director of finance. "We're at the point where we're barely able to break even on operating costs," Wengrow says. "We can't build, we can't remodel, we can't expand."

State law requires all South Carolina law enforcement officers to graduate from the Academy program — and Academy executives say that, without any new applications, it would take eight months to train the officers who have already applied for admission.

state Supreme Court, and it was upheld. I can't understand how the old restraining order could still be in effect."

The Richland County sheriff said the issue isn't what people watch or read in their own homes.

"The issue is that state law says you can't rent or sell obscene materials. The legislature passed an obscenity law, and for law enforcement to ignore it calls into question the usefulness of future legislative acts.

"We might as well say it's all right to buy cocaine to use in the privacy of your home. It's the same principle. Obscenity is illegal, and we need a community standard set by a jury to guide law enforcement," Powell said.

The materials purchased over the counter in Richland County showed a wide variety of explicit sexual acts, including some that involved children.

Powell said his department had

reason to believe that some of the video tapes were rented not for private use, but for parties, and that some of those parties also involved children.

As in most of the counties where obscenity crackdowns are under way, Richland County's effort is supported by a highly vocal citizens' group. In the Midlands, it's CADRE, Citizens for a Revival of Decency and Ethics, whose 29-member board includes some of the community's most influential residents — among them, Dr. James Holderman, president of the University of South Carolina, former Gov. Robert E. McNair, and former White House aide Harry S. Dent.

Other counties where recent law enforcement activity against X-rated materials has occurred include Chester, Chesterfield, Cherokee, Darlington, Florence, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Spartanburg and York.

In Chester County, video dealers complied with a June 1 deadline to remove X-rated tapes from their shelves or face arrest for dealing in obscenity, said Sheriff Bobby Orr and 6th Circuit Solicitor John Justice.

In Chesterfield County, Cheraw Police Chief Elliott Covington asked video dealers to remove such tapes, and they did. Covington said he acted at the request of local church groups.

In Cherokee County, Sheriff Joe Wallace and Gaffney Police Chief Jimmy Scates gave dealers a June 2 deadline after complaints from the Greater Gaffney Ministerial Association. Dealers complied.

In Darlington County, civic and religious leaders influenced Sheriff W. Glenn Campbell to warn dealers in November to discontinue sales and rentals of X-rated tapes.

All but one complied. That dealer continued sales to recoup his investment and was arrested in December after a circuit judge viewed some tapes from his shop and declared them obscene. The dealer pleaded no-contest in the case of one film and eventually closed his store in mid-May.

In Florence County, Sheriff William C. Barnes raided two video stores on March 5, confiscated 500 allegedly obscene tapes and arrested five people.

Charges were dropped against one. The other four pleaded guilty. The raid occurred after Barnes and 12th Circuit Solicitor Dudley Saleeby viewed three films from each of the stores.

Last September, the city of Florence passed an ordinance banning materials determined by a municipal judge to be obscene. But, the judge, E.S. Swearingin, ruled that the ordinance violated the state obscenity law and dismissed a case involving the movie, "Deep Throat."

In April, 1985, Greenville County Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown and then 13th Circuit Solicitor William B. Traxler Jr., now a circuit judge, warned video dealers to expect trouble if they continued to handle X-rated films.

One dealer challenged the state law in court, based on the threat of prosecution, and last month the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., upheld all but two short sections of the law.

Since last year's crackdown, Brown said his officers have made arrests only when complaints were received, and there haven't been many. In the 10 years since a concerned citizens' movement made the county uncomfortable for adult bookstores and X-rated movie theaters, Brown said, that type of business has not flourished in Greenville County.

In Horry County, 15th Circuit Solicitor Jim Dunn is weighing whether to retry a 1980 obscenity case against the Pee Dee News Company, Inc., which was convicted on 46 counts of distributing obscene material.

But last October, the state Supreme Court ordered a new trial. The court said an overzealous prosecutor improperly swayed the jury with hypothetical questions and implied, without evidence to prove it, that a local rapist had been influenced by magazines the company published.

In Kershaw County, Sheriff Hector DeBruhl and Camden Police Chief John Arledge held video dealers to an April 1 deadline to get rid of adult tapes. Arledge also told convenience stores to keep adult magazines out of the sight and reach of children.

In Lancaster County, Kershaw citizens prompted the town's only video dealer to comply with Police Chief Danny Williams' request to remove X-rated tapes by April 1.

Elsewhere in the county, video dealers complied with requests by Lancaster Police Chief William Sidoran and Sheriff Williford Faile to discontinue sales and rentals of sex tapes by May 5.

In Spartanburg County, Sheriff Larry Smith and Spartanburg City Public Safety Director W.C. Bain ordered X-rated tapes off the shelves by June 7.

Smith said, however, that he planned to let public opinion dictate whether sales and rentals would be allowed after that date.

And in York County, the removal deadline was May 23, under a directive by Sheriff J. Elbert Pope and 16th Circuit Solicitor William "Red" Ferguson.

Pope and Ferguson issued the order after complaints from rural citizens living along the North Carolina border, who said obscenity shops were moving into their area from across the state line because of a recently-passed anti-obscenity law in the Tarheel State.

## Brief History Of Obscenity Law

Courts and governmental bodies in the United States have wrestled with obscenity laws for nearly 150 years. Some of the highlights occurred in:

**1842:** The first federal regulation on obscenity made it illegal to bring into the country "indecent and obscene" material.

**1900:** By the turn of the century, at least 30 states had passed laws to control distribution of obscenity.

**1957:** In *Roth vs. United States*, the Supreme Court ruled that freedom of speech and the press as guaranteed by the First Amendment does not apply to obscenity. However, the loose guidelines for defining obscenity set by the court held that material be "utterly without redeeming social value."

**1970:** The National Commission on Obscenity and Pornography reported, after a two-year, \$2 million study, that there is no link between pornography and crime among adults or delinquency among juveniles.

The commission, created by Congress, recommended repeal of all laws prohibiting the sale of pornography to consenting adults. It proposed that states adopt laws only against sale of obscene pictorial material to minors.

**1973:** The U.S. Supreme Court, by a 5-to-4 margin in the case of *Miller vs. California*, reversed its 15-year trend against relaxation of obscenity controls. Rather than try to set a national standard, the court recommended that states adopt their own laws. It pro-

posed three standards:

■ The average person, applying contemporary community standards, finds that the material, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest.

■ The material depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way, sexual conduct specifically defined by applicable state law.

■ The material lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

The court also said that states had the right to assume, in the absence of clear proof, that there is a causal connection between pornographic material and crime.

**1978:** The South Carolina Legislature adopted an obscenity law following the Supreme Court guidelines.

It defined *prurient* as a shameful or morbid interest in nudity, sex or excretion and a reflection of an arousal of lewd and lascivious desires and thoughts.

*Patently offensive* was defined as obviously and clearly disagreeable, objectionable, repugnant, displeasing, distasteful or obnoxious to contemporary standards of decency and propriety within the community.

**1986:** The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld South Carolina's law with exception of two brief sections regarding evidence that could be introduced in court by prosecutors. The court said those sections are too general.



# High Court Further Clarifies Suspect's Rights To Counsel

By WILLIAM C. SMITH  
SCCJA Legal Staff

Following closely on the heels of its decision in *Maine v. Moulton* (see *Criminal Justice Chronicle*, May edition), the U.S. Supreme Court has once again issued an opinion on the protection afforded a suspect by the right to counsel.

In the *Moulton* decision, the High Court addressed the issue of whether or not, after a suspect's indictment, government initiation of questioning was required before the protection of the Sixth Amendment was triggered. In *Moran v. Burbine*, decided in March, the Court looks to questioning prior to indictment and examines the right to counsel from the standpoint of the Fifth and Sixth amendments.

The *Moran* case arose in the following factual setting:

In March of 1977, Mary Jo Hickey was found bleeding and unconscious in a factory parking lot in Providence, Rhode Island. She had extensive injuries to her skull and face. She died three weeks later.

Brian Burbine was arrested several months after Ms. Hickey's death on an unrelated burglary charge. At the time of the arrest, however, a Cranston, R.I. detective had received information from a confidential informant that implicated Burbine as Mary Jo Hickey's murderer. The detective advised Burbine of his *Miranda* rights and sought to question him. Burbine refused to waive his rights and the detective departed to speak to the other suspects arrested with Burbine on the burglary charge. Information obtained from those suspects implicated Burbine further in the Hickey murder, and Providence police were contacted. Shortly thereafter, three Providence officers arrived in Cranston for the purpose of questioning Burbine.

Some time after the Providence officers had arrived, Allegra Munson, an assistant public defender whose office had been contacted by Burbine's sister, telephoned the Cranston police station and informed the detectives section that she would act as Burbine's legal counsel in the event that he were to be questioned. Ms. Munson was told that Burbine



BILL SMITH

would not be questioned or placed in a lineup that evening and that "...they were through with him for the night."

In actuality, the Providence police were preparing to question Burbine at the time Ms. Munson called. She was not told of this fact nor even of the fact that Burbine was a suspect in the Hickey murder. Likewise, Burbine was not told that an attorney had been contacted on his behalf or that Ms. Munson had called the station.

Less than an hour after Ms. Munson's call, Burbine was brought to an interrogation room and questioned about Mary Jo Hickey's murder. He was first given a *Miranda* advisement and signed a waiver of rights form indicating specifically that he did "...not want an attorney called or appointed for him."

Twice again Burbine was questioned, each time giving the identical waiver in response to the subsequent *Miranda* advisements. The ultimate outcome of the questioning was that Burbine signed three written statements fully admitting to the murder.

At trial Burbine asked the court to suppress the statements because the failure of the police to inform him of Ms. Munson's efforts to reach him cast serious doubt on the validity of his waiver of *Miranda* rights. The trial court disagreed and allowed Burbine to proceed to trial where he was convicted

of first degree murder. The Supreme Court of Rhode Island likewise, on appeal, rejected Burbine's claim that failure to inform him of Ms. Munson's efforts tainted his waiver of rights.

Burbine thereafter unsuccessfully sought a writ of *habeas corpus* from the U.S. District Court of Rhode Island and appealed its denial to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. The Court of Appeals reversed—finding that the police conduct had "...fatally tainted [Burbine's] 'otherwise valid' waiver of his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination and right to counsel." The state petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court for review.

The Supreme Court, in analyzing Burbine's waiver of rights and confession, notes that its decision in *Miranda v. Arizona*, imposed certain obligations upon the police prior to the questioning of a suspect in custody. Noting further that the police scrupulously complied with those obligations concerning the warning of Burbine, insuring that he understood his rights and obtaining an express waiver, the Court finds that the defendant made a valid waiver of his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination and right to counsel.

Turning to Burbine's allegation that the police failure to inform him of Ms. Munson's telephone call "fatally undermined the validity of the otherwise proper waiver," the Supreme Court takes a look at the underlying protections afforded by *Miranda*:

"[We] have never read the Constitution to require that the police supply a suspect with a flow of information to help him calibrate his self-interest in deciding whether to speak or stand by his rights... Once it is determined that a suspect's decision not to rely on his rights was uncoerced, that he at all times knew he could stand mute and request a lawyer and that he was aware of the state's intention to use his statements to secure a conviction, the analysis is complete and the waiver is valid as a matter of law."

Additionally, the Court reiterated, as it has done in the past, that the *Miranda* protections are all designed for the benefit of the defendant and not for the attorney.

The Court said a rule that focuses on how the police treat an attorney would have no relevance to the degree of compulsion experienced by the defendant during interrogation. Such a rule, it said, "would ignore both *Miranda's* mission and its only source of legitimacy."

The justices emphasized that, unlike the situation in *Maine v. Moulton*, "the interrogation sessions that yielded the inculpatory statements took place before the initiation of 'adversary judicial proceedings.'" As such, Burbine's allegation that he had the right to the presence of an attorney during the interrogations is unfounded.

Thus, while some may find police deception of a defendant's attorney distasteful—where the deception occurs before the attachment of the right to counsel, it will not act to undermine a defendant's otherwise valid waiver of rights.

In South Carolina, the right to counsel attaches at the time of the issuance of an arrest warrant.

## Enforcement News Briefs

Compiled by Lydia Jimenez

**STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT** officials have received parts of a television script for a planned CBS movie on the life of Tony Cimo, the Murrells Inlet resident who arranged to have his parents' murderer killed on South Carolina's Death Row.

Mass murderer Pee Wee Gaskins, serving 10 life sentences for his other slayings, received the death penalty for the explosion that killed Rudolph Tyner.

Cimo, 39, pleaded guilty in 1983 to conspiring with Gaskins to kill Tyner, who had been convicted of shooting Cimo's parents to death at their Murrells Inlet store in 1978. Tyner died in his cell four years later when he turned on a radio Gaskins had wired with dynamite.

Cimo served less than three years of an eight-year sentence and was paroled from a work-release center in March.

Scenes from the movie telling his story were shared with the State Law Enforcement Division as a courtesy because they show SLED agents arresting Cimo.

SLED spokesman Hugh Munn said those scenes were "pretty hokey," but fairly accurate. Some sections dealing with legal procedures were less accurate and will be revised, Munn said.

★★★

**AN INTERNAL INVESTIGATION** by the Greenville Police Department has cleared two officers of any wrongdoing in a June 3 chase that ended with the deaths of two women.

Police Captain W.C. Dees said the key finding was that the Greenville officers were not speeding when the wreck occurred, but were following a suspect who would not stop when another car got in the pursuit path.

★★★

**A CHESTER POLICEMAN** is among 68 people charged in an undercover investigation into the illegal sales of fish and game in South Carolina.

The joint investigation by the state Wildlife and Marine Resources Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service led to more than 300 charges, including those against Joseph Lee Butts, who has been suspended from the Chester police agency until his case goes to court.

★★★

**THE GREER CITY** Council has approved a program to improve relations between the town's police department and the community after a Greenville County grand jury found evidence of discriminatory and improper police procedures.

The grand jury said no indictable criminal offenses occurred, but some citizen complaints of discrimination were valid, and some investigatory procedures were out of line.

★★★

**A YORK COUNTY** jailer was fired in mid-June after an internal investigation by the local sheriff's department showed that inmates were being allowed to leave the jail.

Kelvin Trotman, 26, was fired. Two other jailers quit during Sheriff Elbert Pope's investigation, which found that some prisoners were allowed to come and go at will, while others were simply freed.

## Former Horry Officers Guilty Of Embezzlement

Three former Horry County police officers charged with keeping money collected from bad check warrants pleaded guilty June 16 to embezzlement charges.

Circuit Judge John H. Waller Jr. sentenced Bob Parker, 30, of Conway, to 10 years in prison, suspended on service of one year and four years probation. Stencil Shelley, 45, of Aynor, was sentenced to one year in prison, suspended on service of six months or payment of a \$1,000 fine, plus three years probation. Thomas Lee Fore, 39, of Conway, was sentenced to a year in prison, suspended on service of 90 days or payment of a \$500 fine, and a year's probation.

Parker, a former county "Policeman of the Year," must repay \$5,460 within 30 days after his release from prison.

That is the amount outstanding on the \$14,000 Parker admitted stealing from various magistrates. He has paid back the rest.

The judge also ordered Parker to make arrangements to speak to high school classes about his case every three months during his probation period.

Shelley, a former Aynor police chief, was ordered to perform 60 days of public service during his probation. He has already returned \$1,205 embezzled from a local magistrate.

Fore, who made restitution of \$245, was sentenced to 45 days of public service.

Since the State Law Enforcement Division investigation that led to indictment of the three officers, the county's system of serving bad check warrants has changed.



## Changes, Awards, Honors

# SLED's 'Jack' Kemmerlin Ending 43-Year Career

Compiled with the Aid  
Of Lydia Jimenez

**VETERAN SLED AGENT, L.C.**  
"Jack" Kemmerlin of Orangeburg is retiring on June 30 after 43 years in law enforcement.

Kemmerlin, a lieutenant for more



**L.C. KEMMERLIN**  
Forty-three Years' Service.

than 10 years, joined SLED in 1959 and has conducted more than 2,000 investigations for the agency, ranging from murders to public corruption. He has handled investigations in every county in the state and is known for his hard-nose, no-nonsense style.

Kemmerlin began his law enforcement career in 1943 with the Orangeburg Police Department. He joined the S.C. Highway Patrol in 1948, working in the Colleton-Jasper-Hampton-Orangeburg areas before rejoining the Orangeburg Police Department in 1954. He remained with the Orangeburg police agency for five years before joining SLED.

Kemmerlin said he plans to travel and "do whatever I want to" for awhile but that he will be available to SLED Chief J.P. Strom for special assignments from time to time.

The SLED lieutenant was honored June 4 at a special dinner where he was presented several gifts and awards to commemorate his retirement.

A special \$1,000 scholarship named for Kemmerlin also was presented as part of the J.P. Strom Endowment at the University of South Carolina's College of Criminal Justice.

### Laney Talbert Retires

**SLED LT. C. LANEY TALBERT JR.** is retiring after 35 years in law enforcement.

Talbert joined SLED in 1959 after working for five years with Richland County government under his father, the late Laney Talbert Sr., long-time county supervisor.

Talbert, a native of Richland County, was promoted to lieutenant in 1968. He graduated from the FBI National Academy and extended numerous schools and seminars around the country. He currently serves as SLED's Chief Firearms Instructor and teaches the security guard school held periodically

at SLED Headquarters.

Talbert served in the U.S. Army during the Korean Conflict, where he received the United Nations Ribbon, the Korean Campaign Ribbon with two battle stars, and the Korean Presidential Citation.

Talbert is married, and he and his wife, Eleanor, have two sons, Chuck and Joey.

Talbert is a member of St. Andrews Baptist Church. He served as coach of the SLED pistol team for eight years. He has won numerous trophies and awards for outstanding marksmanship around the country.

### Veteran Officers Exit

**NEARLY 300 YEARS** of experience will leave the Columbia Police Department at the end of June.

Ten officers in the department will retire June 30, prompted by a new retirement system that the officers say will put more money in their pension checks. Together, the 10 have 295 years' experience on the force, and Columbia Police Chief Robert A. Wilbur says their knowledge will be sorely missed.

The retirees, two captains, four investigators, and four patrolmen—will be



**C. LANEY TALBERT JR.**  
Retiring Firearms Expert.

replaced through promotions and the hiring of new employees.

The retirees and their length of service are:

—**William Cauthen**, captain in charge of the department's Support Services Bureau, 40 years, three months,

—**John L. Keefe**, 63, captain in charge of the department's Administrative Services Bureau, 39 years, five months,

—**James J. Fitzgerald**, 61, investigator, 32 years, seven months,

—**Furman R. Hicks**, 55, investigator, 29 years, three months,

—**Hugh E. Shealy**, 59, investigator, 36 years, 11 months,

—**Albert B. Yarborough**, 53, investigator, 29 years, two months,

—**John H. Bolar**, 55, patrol officer in the department's Blue Unit, 22 years, one month,

—**Willard H. Bradley**, 61, patrol officer in District Four, 17 years, six months,

—**Bobby L. Creech**, 55, patrol officer

in the department's Blue Unit, 18 years, eight months.

—**Clarence A. Lynch**, 59, patrol officer in District Two, 30 years, one month.

### FOP Names Shutt

**G.R. "RICK" SHUTT**, an officer with the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, is the new president of the South Carolina State Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police.

Other officers elected during the organization's May conference in Charleston are James Burdette, Anderson Police Department, vice president; Kevin McGowan, Charleston Police Department, secretary; Adrian Bost, S.C. Department of Mental Health, Division of Public Safety, treasurer; Kenneth "Chuck" Canterbury, Horry County Police Department, conductor; James Callahan, Anderson County Sheriff's Department, guard; and Ric Peirsol, Charleston County Police Department, chaplain.

### Faglie Given Award

**DETECTIVE P.C. FAGLIE** of the Lexington County Sheriff's Department recently received the "Law Enforcement Officer of the Year" award from the Optimist Club of Irmo.

The award was in recognition of Faglie's efforts in the arrest of suspect John Louis Staley, who is now in the Lexington County jail, charged with five armed robberies—three of them in the Irmo-St. Andrews area of Lexington County.

The Optimists praised Faglie's intense, painstaking police work.

### Oconee Honors Police

**THE LAW ENFORCEMENT** personnel of Oconee County were honored June 1 at a Law Enforcement Sunday observance in Welcome Wesleyan Church.

Representatives of the Oconee County Sheriff's Department, the South Carolina State Highway Patrol, the Oconee County Law Enforcement Center, the Seneca Police Department, the Walhalla Police Department, the Westminster Police Department, and the West Union Police Department participated in the services.

### Wiggins Promoted

**JACK WIGGINS** of the Chesnee Police Department has been promoted to the rank of sergeant. The promotion was effective June 11.

Sgt. Wiggins has been with the department since 1984. Prior to his police service, he was a Master Chief Petty Officer (E9) with 28 years' service in the U.S. Navy.

While in the Navy, Wiggins received numerous decorations, including two Bronze Stars with Combat "V" and the Vietnamese government award, The Cross of Gallantry.

He is married to Mildred Elizabeth Wiggins, and they have three sons.

Wiggins is a graduate of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

## Death Ends Jim Longo's Fine Career

James Richard "Jim" Longo, police officer, law enforcement educator, and municipal court judge, died May 26 at his home in Pendleton. He was 58.

Longo joined the faculty of Tri-County Technical College in 1976, as an instructor in criminal justice. Later, he became a CETA counselor, and then was named head of the college's Easley Center. He returned to the college as head of the Department of Criminal Justice in 1981. In 1985, he was appointed as municipal court judge for the town of Pendleton.

Prior to coming to South Carolina, Longo had retired as First Deputy Chief of Police of the Syracuse, N.Y., Police Department. He then served as chief of police for the cities of Dania and Hallandale in Florida.

At the time of his death, he was serving an unprecedented third term as president of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Educators Association.

In 1979, Longo was invited to testify before the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation in the U.S. House of Representatives. His testimony supported granting police powers to the Coast Guard on the high seas—to combat illegal drug traffic into the United States. The Coast Guard was granted those powers, partially on the strength of Longo's testimony, and several large drug raids have taken place at sea since that time.

Longo was a victim of congestive heart failure. At the time of his death, he had been patiently waiting for a heart transplant for approximately two months. No donor became available in time.



**JIM LONGO**  
A Man To Be Missed.

He is survived by his wife, Wendy Martin Longo; a son, James R. Longo Jr. of Jamesville, N.Y.; a daughter, Mrs. Christine Storrier of Jamesville, N.Y.; and five brothers, Richard Longo, Sam Longo, Joseph Longo, and Donald Longo, all of Syracuse, N.Y., and Michael Longo of Rochester, N.Y.

As a memorial, Tri-County Technical College Foundation, Inc., has designated a Jim Longo Memorial Scholarship Fund. Donations to the fund may be sent to P.O. Box 587, Pendleton, S.C. 29670.



# Cadet Program Draws 57 S.C. Rising Seniors

Fifty-seven South Carolina rising high school seniors are registered for the annual South Carolina Law Enforcement Cadet Academy, which is being held at SCCJA June 21-27.

The cadet program is sponsored

by the American Legion and a number of law enforcement agencies throughout the state. It is intended to give a hands-on law enforcement training experience to high school students who may be interested in enforcement as a per-

manent career. Students sponsored by American Legions posts across the state are housed at the Criminal Justice Academy throughout the program.

The extensive program features presentations by several federal agencies including the FBI, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. State agencies participating in presentations are the State Law Enforcement Division, the South Carolina Highway Patrol, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, the South Carolina Department of Wildlife and Marine Resources, and the State Department of Corrections. Further instruction is undertaken by several local law enforcement agencies.

Students received a special half-day presentation at Ft. Jackson, including a demonstration on the use of dogs in law enforcement, instructional programs at the fort's Victory Tower, and demonstrations in counter-terrorism and the use of weapons. They are also given a tour of the post's museum.

Experienced law enforcement officers are housed with the cadet-students during their week-long stay at the Academy.



**HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS** who attended this year's South Carolina Law Enforcement Cadet Academy pass through the bars into a cellblock at Manning Correctional Institution for a close look at life in prison. The students' visit to the high-security prison and a later visit to the Wateree prison were part of a week-long introduction to the criminal justice system sponsored by the American Legion and law enforcement agencies throughout the state. (Photo by Tim Dominick, courtesy of *The Columbia Record*)

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